

**REMARKS**

Reconsideration is courteously requested.

Claims 1-12, 14-16 and 53-57 are presently pending. Claims 1, 7, 11 and 53 are independent claims. Claims 54-57 are newly added, and substantial conform to claims 7-10.

Applicant is grateful for the identification of allowable subject matter, namely, that claims 7-10 are allowable to the extent they are re-written in independent form, including all limitations of the base claim (i.e., claim 1), and any intervening claims (i.e., claim 6), and that the drawings filed on August 13, 2001 have been accepted. It is respectfully submitted that claim 7, as re-written in independent form, is now in condition for allowance, and that claims depending therefrom, namely, claims 8-10, are likewise in condition for allowance.

**Gross et al. & Hoffman: Claims 1, 3-5, 11-12, 15, 53**

In addition those cited, the combination of Gross et al. and Hoffman form the basis of all claim rejections in the outstanding Action. As the combination is improper, the critical feature of the primary reference being destroyed in the context of the combination, and because no "frankenstein" combination of disclosed pieces and parts of the references satisfy Applicant's claim requirements, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection be withdrawn, and all claims allowed.

First, as noted in the Action, Gross et al. do not teach a display of one or more sentences. What is taught is the brief, flashed, visual presentation of words or word groups so as to preclude visual regression within a text in furtherance of teaching reading (see e.g., 4:46 et seq., 8:1-18). As Gross et al. believe the preclusion of visual regression is critical to teaching or improving reading, transitorily presented words/word combinations are thusly an essential means towards that end: "It is obviously impossible for a student-user to regress in the text material read because each word group is no longer visually apparent upon the monitor screen after its single transitory, flashed, presentation." (8:15-18). It is respectfully submitted that the importation of a full sentence display teaching, whether it be from Hoffman or otherwise, flies in the face of Gross et al.'s problem/solution calculus. As such, the combination is improper, there being no motivation or suggestion to combine same.

Second, the proposed combination lacks features of Applicant's claimed subject matter, namely, the character or nature of the display, more particularly, **spatial aspects** of the content thereof, and the interrelationship(s) among said content. All independent claims require varying the display of a sentence (e.g., claim 11), or characters thereof (e.g., claims 1 and 53) as a function of the sentence specific attributes extracted from the sentence. The resultant display is known in the market place as Live Ink®, see

**ATTACHMENT A**, and also the home page of Walker Reading Technologies, Inc., <http://www.livebook.com/>, Applicant being a principal thereof.

In a very specific manner for each sentence, and for each phrase in a sentence, Applicant varies: (a) the length of segments that are placed on separate lines; and, (b) the horizontal indentations of these segments relative to one another. This varying process is driven, in turn, by the results of sentence-specific attributes that are extracted with computer-executable analysis of the relationships among words in the sentence based on, for example, their part-of-speech properties.

With respect to the combination, Gross et al. disclose an extension of temporal flash exposure "by a factor of 1.5 whenever the program encounters one of three characteristics of the words comprising the group [of words]." (15:36-38). This is nothing more than viewer exposure, exposure to **static, unaltered components** of a sentence. Absent from Gross et al. is any variation of sentence display as required of claim 11. Furthermore, the subject three characteristics are in no way implicated in varying vertical and horizontal display positions of sentence elements (claim 1), or in varying a display of characters such that multiple segments of a sentence are positioned in a multidimensional matrix (claim 53). As a matter of fact, Gross et al. is limited to either horizontal display (i.e., left/right), or vertical display (i.e., up/down) of words, see 13:61-14:4).

As to Hoffman, it is relied upon for its disclosure of a conventional teleprompter, more particularly, for its "variably scrolling sentences upward, following the speech of a visual recording [ ], therefore the horizontal/vertical positions of characters are varied accordingly." Hoffman discloses nothing more than a constant linear display of text or characters which relocates, in its entirety and without change, "upwardly" in a display. There is no nexus between the display of the text and the sentence specific attributes of the sentence as is required of all of Applicant's claims. In contradistinction to Applicant's requirement, Hoffman, as Gross et al., discloses a dynamic variation in the appearance of a display as a function of time. As neither reference discloses Applicant's claimed display variation resulting from sentence specific attributes, the rejection must be withdrawn, and the claims allowed.

**CONCLUSION**

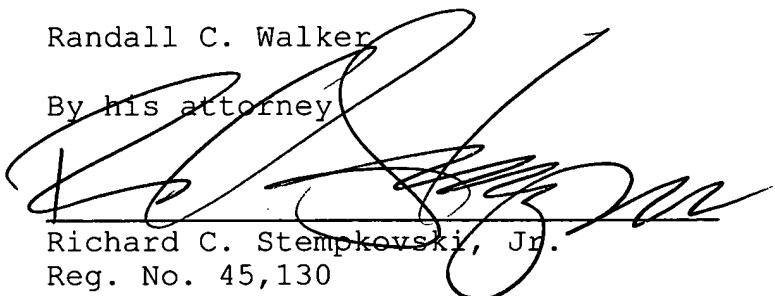
For the reasons above, it is respectfully submitted that the subject case, namely claims 1-12, 14-16 and 53-57, is in condition for allowance. Early reconsideration and favorable action are solicited.

Please charge any deficiencies or credit any over payment to Deposit Account 14-0620.

Respectfully submitted,

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By his attorney



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